

ALABAMA REPORTER.

TALLADEGA, ALA.

M. H. CRUSHANK, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, May 4, 1865.

FOR GOVERNOR
COL. M. J. BULGER.

FOR CONGRESS.

Fourth Congressional District
Hon. M. H. Crushank.

Company B, 5th Ala.

We learn that a large portion of this company as well as the greater portion of Battle's Brigade were captured in a charge made by the enemy on our works on the 22 of April. G. W. Hazzard, young Willis, from the eastern portion of this county, and one of the Stonewipers were killed. At the surrender of Gen. Lee there were but nineteen of the 5th Ala., and only thirteen guns.

The Assassination.

President Lincoln died on the morning of the 15th from the effects of his wound. The last authentic account from Secretary Seward was that he had recovered a little and they thought he might recover, rumor states however that he is dead also. His son and attendant who were wounded at the same time are reported dead. We have also had rumors to the effect that Andrew Johnson and Sec'y Stanton had both been assassinated. We have not been able to verify this statement to any reliable source and do not credit it. If true Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, would become President and we should think would keep a pretty strong guard about his person.

Lincoln was shot in the back of the head with a pocket pistol, the ball passing through the head but not passing through it. It is stated that he went to the theatre very reluctantly and at a late hour and had been there but a short time when he was shot. The newspapers had

announced that the President and Gen. Grant were to be at the theatre that evening. Since on the 11th, was the American Cousin. An immense audience had assembled at the theatre. General Grant had gone last on the evening train and Mr. Lincoln thought it would not do to disappoint the audience altogether and went, little expecting that he was to be the subject of the principal tragedy of the evening. The bring of the pistol is said to have been directed at the stage, brandished a dagger and exclaimed sic semper tyrannis. The assassin, Lincoln a moment after attacking the President's box. The wildest excitement followed. The assassin passed across the stage, escaped by the back door, mounted a horse and left. Suspicion fixed upon W. H. Booth, a son of the tragedian of that name, and subsequent developments seem to confirm these suspicions. The accomplice who killed Seward was said to be Marylander by the name of Smith. Smith seems to have been residing with a physician and medicine from his attending physician, the servant who met him at the door objected to his entering but he pushed his way in. At the head of the stairway he was met by Fred Seward, and a colloquy ensued, the result of which was that young Seward was knocked down with a billy. Smith then entered the Secretary's room in doing so however he found it necessary to knock down Major Seward and an attendant, both of whom have since died from their injuries. He then rushed upon the Secretary and stoned him three times in the neck, escaped from the house, mounted his horse and left. Northern dispatches state that he and Booth have both been arrested in Baltimore.

Recognized Rumors.

Rumors of capitulation have been rife during the past week. One of these is to the effect that we have been recognized by the United States with an alliance offensive and defensive. The reassertion of the Monroe doctrine and an understanding to the effect that we are to unite in driving the French from Mexico immediately.

Another and very different rumor is that France, Spain and Prussia have recognized the Confederacy, the former with armed intervention. This last rumor comes in such a hurry as to have a French fleet already in the Gulf. One account puts them in possession of New Orleans, another of Pensacola. A third rumor has all the Yankee troops from Tennessee and the West moving for New York and Boston. We hear from another source that Gen. Breckinridge had made a speech in which he stated that France had recognized the Confederacy. From another that President Davis had sent a telegram to Mrs. Davis at Abbeville, South Carolina, in which he mentioned the fact that France has recognized the Confederacy. These are only a few of the thousand and one rumors that have been floating around for the past week.

The armistice, the liberal terms granted to Gen. Lee's men, the parole, &c., all indicate that there is a powerful outside pressure of some kind on the United States Government. As yet we could only guess at the character of that pressure. We certainly hope it may be such as to enable us to obtain peace upon liberal terms. We caution our reader, however, against accepting too readily the many flattering reports that are circulating, so freely and being swallowed with such wonderful credulity. The good news comes too thick and too fast, following as it does right upon the heels of terrible defeats and overwhelming disasters. Take it slowly and with some degree of caution. If we are recognized and can have that recognition backed by armed intervention we shall soon know it.

The very latest rumor purports to come from Gen. Hill's Headquarters, to the effect that peace has been declared and that our troops are being disbanded. This would certainly be doing business up-hill, but these are fact times and there is no telling what an hour may bring forth.

Andrew Johnson was sworn in as President of the United States at 11 o'clock, A. M., April the 16th. Incubus is said to exist throughout the North in consequence of the deaths of Lincoln and Seward.

Ala. & Tenn. Railroad.
We understand the bridges on the road between this place and Selma, will soon be rebuilt, and if the company has engines and cars on the road could be running in the course of a week or ten days. We hope some arrangement may be made by which corn can be brought up to supply the wants of the needy. It will be difficult for many farmers to make crops unless they can get corn from below to feed their plow stock.

The Armistice.

The following press dispatch appears in the Atlanta Intelligencer, 25th, Greensboro, April 20th.

Brig. Gen. Fry.

General order No 11 reads thus: It is announced to the army that a suspension of hostilities have been agreed upon, pending negotiation between the two governments. During the continuance of armistice are to occupy their present position.

By command of Gen. J. E. Johnston.

A. ANDERSON.

A. A. Gen.

The armistice above disclosed applies to your command and the force opposing you.

Publish and communicate to the army.

CAPITULATION OF LEES ARMY.

From the Carolinian we make a summary of the armistice intelligence below. Prior to the eventful Sunday of capitulation and from the vacillation of Richmond and Petersburg, our army suffered from great miseries and disasters, and was sorely pressed by overwhelming odds, but still fought bravely, and ultimately surrounded.

Sunday, April 10th, a bright, clear, beautiful day, but it opened our case. Our army had reached Appomattox Court House, on the road to Lynchburg, Thomas with his army, arrived before us, and effected a junction with Grant's army, infantry and artillery, and disengaged, and was completely surrounded. We had from five to six thousand prisoners, and only 1500 thousand effective men, with muskets all told. The supply of ammunition was nearly exhausted. In this emergency Gen. Lee determined to cut his way through. Orders were given for a grand charge, and our troops massed accordingly.

General Grimes' division led the charge, followed successively by two others. The engagement commenced shortly after sunrise, and was continued until one thousand men had broken through the Federal lines, driven them nearly a mile and a half, and captured several pieces of artillery, and some hundreds of prisoners. The old spirit of fight was un-subdued. Meanwhile a heavy force of cavalry threatened our flanks. For some reason Gen. Lee issued orders to the troops to cease firing and withdraw.

Subsequently and officer, said to be General Ouster, of the Yankees cavalry, entered our lines with a flag of truce. Whether his appearance was in response to a request from Gen. Lee, or he was the bearer of a formal demand for the surrender initiated by General Grant, we are not informed. At this time our army was in line of battle on or near the Appomattox road, the skirmishers thrown out, while two hundred and fifty yards in front of these on an eminence, was a large body of Federal cavalry. The combat is described as magnificent.

Soon after the return of General Ouster to his lines, General Grant, accompanied by his staff, rode to the headquarters of Gen. Lee, which were under an apple tree near the road. The interview is described as exceedingly impressive. After the salutatory formalities, which doubtless were brief and business-like, Gen. Lee tendered his sword to Grant in token of surrender. That officer, however, with a courtesy for which we must accord him due respect declined to receive it, or receiving, declined to retain it, and, accompanied by its return with substantially the following remark: Gen.

Lee kept that sword. You have won it by your gallantry. You have not been whipped, but over-powered, and I cannot receive it as token of surrender from so brave a man." The reply of Gen. Lee, we do not know. But Grant, and himself are said to have been deeply affected by the solemnity of the occasion and to have shed tears. The scene occurred between ten and eleven o'clock, a. m.

When the sad event became known to the army, officers and men gave way to their emotions, and some among the veterans wept like children. A considerable number swore that they never would surrender, and made their way to the woods. General Garey, of this State, and Rosser of Virginia, with a few followers cut their way out and escaped. But the bulk of the army, the men who for four years, have done battle so nobly for the cause, together with leaders like Longstreet, Gordon, Kershaw, and others, whose names are forever distinguished, papers of value to no one but myself, were obliged to accept the proffered terms.

These were—capitulation with all the honors of war, officers to retain their side arms and personal property, and the men their baggage. Each one was therupon paroled, and al-

lowed to go his way.

During Sunday and Monday, a large number of the Federal soldiers and officers visited our camps and looked curiously on our commands, but there was nothing like exultation, no shouting for joy, and no word uttered that could add to the 35 current series from these H. Q. R. mortification already sustained. On the contrary every symptom of respect was manifested, and the Southern

HEADQUARTERS RESERVES OF ALA.

Montgomery, March 6, 1865.

"EXTRACT."

Special Orders.

No. 50.

I. Major Joseph Barbiers having reported in obedience to Par. I. No. 50, assigned to duty as Inspector of Conscription for the 4th Cong. Dis-

trict of Ala., with his H. Q. R. at

Talladega, Ala. He will as soon as

practicable, visit each county in his

district and inspect and report upon

the manner in which conscription is

performed. He will also summon,

and after inspection forward to the

Camps of Instruction all persons

holding certificates of permanent dis-

ability and such assigned to light

service. He will see that the Enrol-

ments are prompt and efficient in

arms of unbounded praise.

The discharge of the duties imposed

upon them, and that they are for-

ward receive as many chears in go-

warding down our lines as Gen. Grant

men whose details have been revoked

and who are unassigned.

He will report upon the cases of

any conscripts or Reserves who are

contrary to orders retained by any

of the Department, or the Govern-

ment Officials. Should the officers

retaining such, refuse to give them

up, a special report will be immedi-

ately made to this office.

By command of Maj. Gen. Withers,

To Maj. Joseph Barbiers,

Inspector, &c.

R. H. BROWNE,

A. A. G.

T. WARWICK,

WATCH MAKER,

TALLADEGA,

ALABAMA.

January 14, 1864.

\$50 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the Choctawhatchee Works on the 26th of June, a negro man, named ALBERT, aged about 45 years, 5 feet 3 inches high, black complexion, hump shouldered, slow spoken, weighs about 125 lbs.

Also ISAAC, aged about 28 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, black, weighs about 180 lbs. Has one finger bent back wards, (think it is forefinger on right hand.) These negroes belong to D. C. Topp, Duck Hill, Miss., and will probably make their way for three weeks successively.

W. H. THORNTON,

Judge of Probate.

WANTED

A SIDE SADDLE.

A having a Side Saddle to sell

will let it be known at this office.

March 8, 1865-1/2.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,

OF ALABAMA,

H. S. located in the country near

Scooba, Kemper county, Mississip-

pi, where he may be consulted. He op-

erates with perfect success for

PILETS, FISTULA,

TUMORS, POLYPLI-

DISEASES OF FEMALES,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Dr. C. has never lost a patient nor had

an accident to happen. He has operated

the most respectable of the profes-

of all the Southern States, and for many

years has visited almost every city in the

Confederacy. He will visit any town

provided he has as many as three or four

cases promised. Satisfactory refur-

must be given.

Office on the Mobile & Ohio R. R., 40

miles above Meridian.

Feb. 15, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WITNESSES of Administration up-

on the Estate of William L.

Cross, deceased, having been granted

an accident to happen. He has operated

the most respectable of the profes-

of all the Southern States, and for many

years has visited almost every city in the

Confederacy. He will visit any town

provided he has as many as three or four

cases promised. Satisfactory refur-

must be given.

SARAH F. CROSS,

Administrator.

LEFT last spring at or near this

place Sergt. C. H. Smith, Company

(C) 3rd Regt. of Texas Cavalry,

and payed to the order of J. C.

Burt, dated and due about 21st day

of January, 1865. Also two papers of

harness needles, and some other

articles. The finder will be satisfactorily

wanted by leaving said book and

report the same, giving his name and

address to Judge Thornton, will ob-

ligate the person having said

boy and horse to charge in charge,

and the person having said

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